VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1217762

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Animesh Pradhan

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

Delhi - 03

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Kushing

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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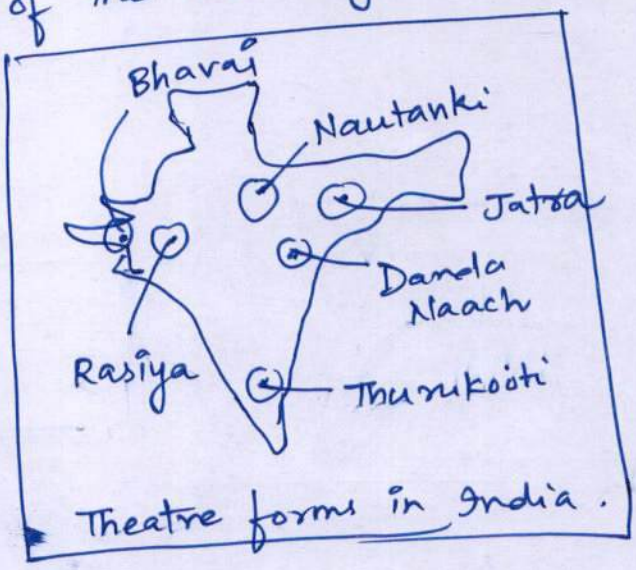
1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Traditional threatre forms of India mirror the sociocultural parlance of Indian society along with strengthening the cultural heritage of the country.

Traditional theatre forms reflect the ideals of society



Theatre forms in India.

① Propagated social values - fusion of mass entertainment and education through various theatre performances, ex against Sati & Child marriage

② Mythology dissemination - See Danda Nacha of Odisha helped in propagating the

mythological values & cultural tradition.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Art forms get expressed - ex Rasiya and Bhavai uses dance forms, expressions and musical instruments.

(4) Cultural unity was propagated by advocating community living & welfare and respect to traditions, ex Jatra in west Bengal

(5) Individual role in community - gets reflected as they are inspired with cultural ideals, to wave away social evils and get a chance to express individual talent.

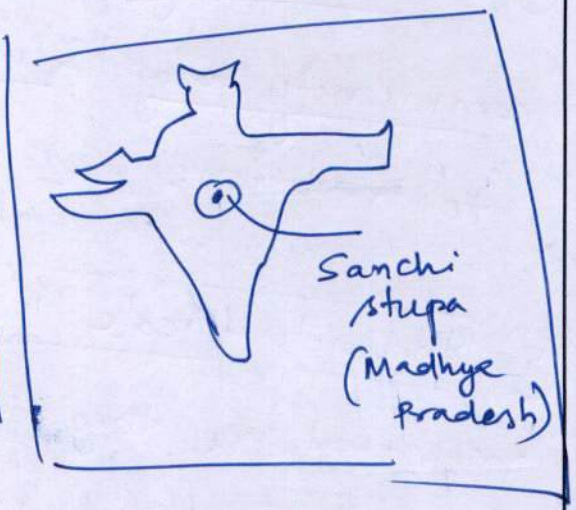
(6) Mirrored cultural diversity - Local traditions & folklore got promoted, strengthening the diversity.

With India winning Oscars in 2023 for 'Naatu Naatu', the seeds of such marvel traces back to rich heritage of traditional theatre in India.

2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sanchi stupa as a UNESCO world Heritage site stands tall reflecting the rich values and religious legacy of Buddhism along with enriching India's archaeological marvel.



Historical importance

① Buddhist architecture and prominence get reflected by Sanchi stupa and its monuments.

② Royal Patronage to Buddhism along with support from wealthy ~~industr~~ traders who supported the construction of Sanchi stupa.

③ Mirrors the rise of Mauryan & Post Mauryan rule and architecture and signifies the

scientific marvel of contemporary times.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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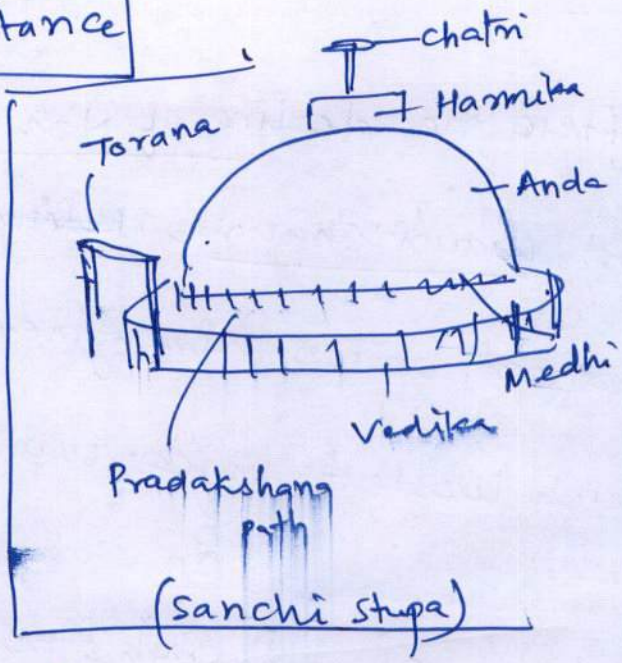
Architectural importance



(Sanchi stupa)

1. Material use of white sand stone and intelligent carving
2. structures like Viharas & chaityas present along with stupa.
3. Toranas exemplified with stories of Jataka, Avadana literature etc.
4. Figures and paintings like lady with a branch signify the mastery craft.

Influenced future architecture
- → In stupas of Bagh caves, Lepakshi caves and Chalukya caves
- → Indo Islamic architecture in fusion of trabeate & archaic system (Ex Vijay nagar empire)
- → Gothic architecture - use of Kiosk & chattri (Ex Golden temple).

Hence, such archaeological marvel mirror the cultural legacy India must be proud of.

3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

After the decline of Non cooperation Movement post Chauri Chaura ~~Movem~~ incident, revoluti-onary voices strengthened, and one of such loudest voices was of 'Bhagat Singh'.

Bhagat Singh's role in revolutionary ideology & contribution →

① Revolutionary ideas - as against non-violence & satyagraha of Gandhiji; advocated use of weapons & violence to free India.

② Communist ideologies - Although did not join communist party, Bhagat Singh advocated socialistic principles.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Welfare based approach with Naujaun Bharat Sabha (1926) trained the youth for community welfare, disaster relief etc.

(4) Revolutionary acts like Murder of Saunders as a revenge to death of Lala Lajpat Rai, Bombing of Legislative Assembly along with Batukeshwar Dutt highlighted his revolutionary ideals.

(5) Associations like HSRA and joint efforts with other revolutionaries like Chandrasekhar Azad, Rajguru etc. led to collaborated efforts.

(6) Martyred at the young age of 23, inspired further revolutionaries like Udham Singh and other events like INA, Naval Ratings uprise etc.

Bhagat Singh notes "great empires die but great ideas live forever", his ideas of patriotism inspires generations together.

4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As a small island, isolated and disad-vantaged due to geographical isolation, Japan did not let its shortcomings from realising global supremacy, as seen in Meiji restoration.

Factors led to Meiji Restoration

- Rise of Industrialisation - propelled in the european state
- Political ideologies of liberty & equality for economic growth & democracy
- International collaboration with global powers like France and Britain helped in technology transfer
- Japan leadership drove the restoration on lines of Japan's unique needs and culture.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Significance for Japan

- Pace of industrialisation increased in Japan with rise of technology
- Political stability in Japan
- Democratic values of liberty, equality restored
- Japan integrated with international sociopolitical system without hindering ~~its~~ interests.
- Rise of Japanese influence as seen in Japan-Russia war (1904) and Cold War
- Contemporary times, role of Japan, especially in Indo-Pacific is paramount
- Technology dominance in semiconductor, electronics, internet etc.

Hence, Japan's Meiji Restoration signify the birth of a global power having its implications in modern geopolitics.

5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Benedict Anderson, famous political scientist calls nation as an "imagined community" where without even physical contacts and shared habitats, sense of belongingness bind the people of the nation with shared identity.

Nation (common belief)	becomes →	State (political homogenisation	(Germany, France) etc.
State (diversity)	becomes →	Nation (common brotherhood)	(India).

Basis of India as a nation

- → Unity in Diversity in culture, language, artforms, traditions etc.
- → Political sovereignty – Article 1 establishes it as 'Union of states'
- → Administrative unity – integrated elections, judiciary, all India services.
- → Historical unity – from Mauryan, Gupta, Harsha and Mughal era.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ shared cultural values of fraternity, universal brotherhood, Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam etc.

→ Institutions like joint family, respect to elderly, strong values on culture etc.

→ shared freedom struggle against a common enemy led to national unification.

Threats to concept of Indian nationhood

→ Communalism - as seen in Khalistani movement and violence.

→ Religious fundamentalism & hate speech - TK Vishwanathan Committee notes its effect on national discunity

→ Ethnic violences - Ex Kuki-Meiti conflict, Greater Nagalism etc.

→ Terrorism and insurgency fuelled by China and Pakistan

→ Regionalism with secessionist policies and separatism

→ loss of cultural values due to globalisation

As Modiji notes, "India is not a nation but an idea based on the beauty of cultural unity", such diversity must be respected for national unity.

6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health.(Answer in 150words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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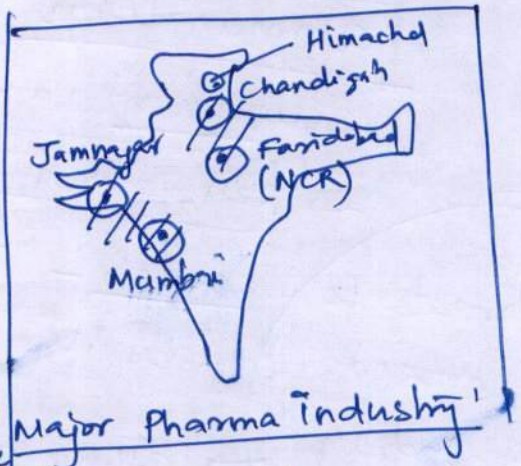
India's pharmaceutical industry accounts for ~$45 Billion accounting for the 3rd largest industry in world by volume & 14th largest by value.



Major Pharma industry

Factors for location

- Industrial bases like industrialised hubs of Delhi-NCR, Maharashtra, Gujarat etc.
- Skilled workforce for biotechnologist, scientist, or concentrated near Bengaluru & Mumbai
- Market - caters to domestic & industrial needs
- Transport - Port facilities of Mumbai & Gujarat for international market to UAE, Africa etc.
- Availability of raw material - export from China for APIs, Ayurveda in Himalayan states etc

→ Capital from the investments and liquidity in Delhi, Maharashtra & Chandigarh.

→ Policies like FDI (100% in Greenfield), PLI and schemes like Pharma-industrial parks, strengthening of Pharma industry etc.

→ AYUSH industry with Ministry of Ayush, wellness centres, Traditional Medicinal Research centre (Jamnagar) etc.

Significance
- → Economy → $45 Billion industry, rise to $100 Billion by 2030
  - → Employment to ~20-30 lakh
  - → export potential to various markets
  - → generic medicines (20%), vaccine (60%)
  - → impetus to R&D
- → Health → antidote to malnutrition, obesity & nutrition deficiency
  - → accessibility to healthcare & low expenditure
  - → antidote to rising non-communicable disease (62% mortality)
  - → rising issues of cancer, heart etc
  - → Ayurveda & Ayush with larger adoption
  - → vaccine network - Mission Indradhanush.

With recommendations of Katoch Committee, India must focus on self reliance in Pharma industry.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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About 75% of India's coastline is prone to cyclones with 10% of world's cyclones concentrated in India with higher frequency in Bay of Bengal.

Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than Arabian Sea →

(1) Origin - Most of the cyclones origin in North Pacific/Atlantic and travel westward to Bay of Bengal (BOB) or originate from BOB, hence Arabian Sea gets less remnants.

(2) Rivers - More rivers (Ganga, Brahmaputra, Godavari etc.) flow to BOB that leads to intermixing of hot and cold water

creating favourable conditions for cyclone.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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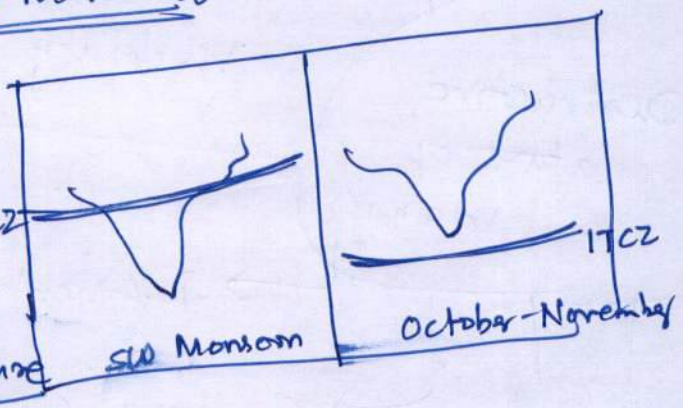
③ Temperature - BOB has higher temperature than Arabian sea reaching ~27°C, ideal for cyclone formation.

④ Topography - The peninsular shape of India concentrates cyclones in BOB and westward travel flows ~~to~~ Indian ocean.

Decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during SW Monsoon

1) Position of ITCZ

Due to ITCZ on land mass during SW monsoon, low pressure not developed in seas.



2) High wind sheers during southwest monsoon prevent the formation of cyclone.

3) Temperature during SW Monsoon on sea is reduced due to precipitation - unfeed for cyclone.

With climate change aggravating the frequency of cyclone, India must take steps in preventive approaches.

8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Volcanoes are natural structures and uprising that emanates lava and pyroclastic material formed due to action of plate tectonics.

Destructive nature of volcanoes

- → loss of life & property
- → Air pollution & diminished visibility (Mt. Krakatu in Indonesia explosion)
- → Pertinent danger of spread
- → Earthquake prone
- → Induces tsunami (Fukushima in Japan)
- → Destruction of Infrastructure.

But volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life →

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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① Rocks & Minerals - volcaniz rocks & minerals - igneous rocks get produced due to volcanoes.

② Agriculture in the pyroclastic material is suited for few crops.

③ Formation of geomorphological features like flood basalt provinces in Deccan plateau, Siberian plateau etc.

④ Sulphur clouds emanating from volcano help in reduction in solar temperature → reduces global warming.

⑤ Prevents mass destruction - periodic lava explosion prevents accumulation of tectonic tension.

Hence, the nature's miracle in the form of volcanoes help in sustaining the natural balance on the earth.

9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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In the words of Ambedkar, "the country-men must identify themselves as Indians first, Indians last and only as Indians", but relative deprivation gets asserted in the form of regionalism leading to separation.

Relative Deprivation → Regionalism

- → Intra state disputes like Gorkhaland, Darjeeling, Western Odisha due to disparity in development
- → Separatist movement in Uttarakhand & Jharkhand
- → Ethnic violences in North East, Xaxa Committee notes economic deprivation as one of the cause.
- → Border disputes like in Gujarat - Maharashtra, Karnataka, Maharashtra etc

→ River water disputes - Ex Polavaram dispute between Odisha & Andhra Pradesh

→ 'Son of soil theory' as seen due to migration to resource rich Maharashtra & Bangalore

But other factors also influence regionalism ——

Resource enrichment - Ex Khalistani Movem-ent in Green Revolution rich areas due to increased funds

→ Communalism & religious fundamentalism as mentioned in Sachar Committee

→ Cultural identity getting lost due to globalisation & immigration - North East Issue

→ Political opportunity → Rise of regional parties.

Hence, India must be celebrated with its diversity along with mitigating inter regional disparities.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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With the ideals of SDG-4 for 'education for all', such aim gets tinted due to rising cases of bullying & violence.

Issues of bullying & violence
- → Weak law enforcement
- → Ragging culture (Ex Jadhavpur case)
- → Online bullying & stalking
- → Homophobia & unsafe space for LGBTQ (Ex Faridabad Aarey suicide)
- → lack of mental health counsellors
- → lack of sensitisation.

Steps that need to be taken for creating a safe space →

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Steps

- Anti Ragging Cell
- Strengthen laws like Juvenile Justice Act and anti-ragging laws
- Mental health counsellors in school (Ex KIRAN helpline)
- Online harassment monitoring cell!
- Training and periodic reviews
- Infrastructural changes (Ex separate hostels for freshmen)
- Use of social media for awareness
- Zero Tolerance Policy

Way Forward

- Role of school/college for anti ragging
- Role of parents for sensitisation
- Role of law and agencies for monitoring & compliance
- Role of children in imbibing ideal values & reporting crimes.

Hence, ideals of Article 21A and 45 can only be realised with safe school spaces.

11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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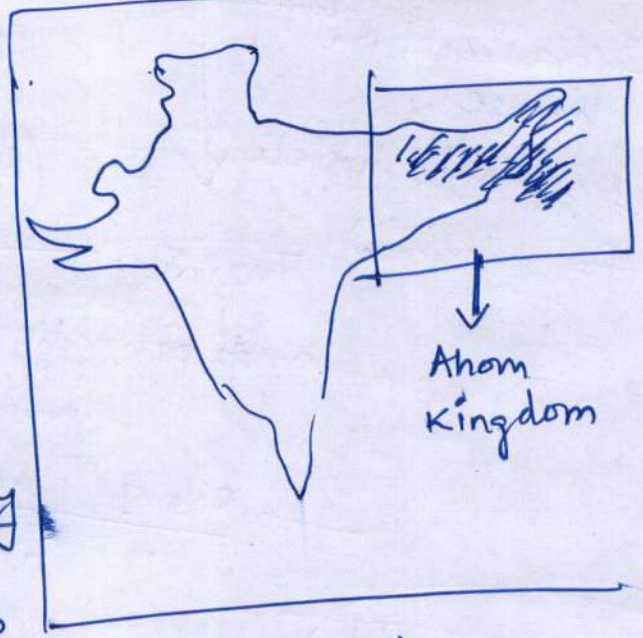
Ahom Kingdom remains the testament to grit and glory of India's cultural heritage marking significant relevance to the tapestry of Indian tradition.



Role played by Ahom Kingdom →

① Political sovereignty

defeating Aurangzeb and other foreign powers restoring the political supremacy.

② Colonial tribal uprising - Ex Gomdhar Konwar Ahom Revolt in 1826, Singhpos Rebellion, Zeliangdong Revolt etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Cultural importance - Ahom Kingdom's patronage to Tantric cult and architecture like burial remains of Ahom (nominated for UNESCO World Heritage Site), Kamakhya Temple etc.

(4) Folk Art & Tradition - in form of Sattriya, Bihugeet and dance patronised by Ahom King rulers.

(5) Languages - development of Assamese and dialects like Brajvali etc.

Legacy of Ahom Kingdom in contemporary times →

(1) Distinct tribal culture of northeast marked by specialised tradition & festival, example 'Ambubachi Mela'.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Contemporary dance forms like Manipuri Dance, Sattriya and Bihu are the outcome of Ahom culture.

(3) Ecological harmony with respect to flora and fauna, sacred groves as a part of Ahom tradition & culture.

(4) Tourism scope - archaelogical marvels of Ahom kingdom remain aloof from general public → scope for sustainable tourism.

(5) Integral part of India's culture - Ahom Kingdom reinforces India's North-East contribution in cultural evolution → symbolising unity and national integration.

As Kalam notes that ~~that~~ India's diversity must not be tackled but celebrated, Ahom Kingdom's rich legacy is a crucial element of such cherished legacy.

12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Inspite of heavy regulations and low industrial impetus for Indian capitalists, various voices of the capitalist class enriched the feedom struggle.

Capitalist class remained ambivalent to the struggle because —

① Inclination against mass boycott that preven-ted the smooth functioning of the industries

② Hartals, strikes and similar obstruction led to decrease in production and profit.

③ Supported INC in the struggle with British imperialism as common enemy because of restriction on production of low grade steel, heavy taxation policy etc

(4) Need for balancing worker's interests - with rise of trade unions (AITUC - 1920, Trade Unions Act - 1926), voices of worker groups strengthened.

(5) Nationalistic spirit post 1940s in Quit India Movement, support during INA trials in funding and providing material support.

Varying positions of the Indian capitalists

(1) Swadeshi spirits - especially during 1905 with rise of PC Ray's Chemical Industries, Chidambaram Pillai's Stream Navigation Company triumphed nationalism.

(2) Against worker demand - Ex Ahmedabad Mill strike (1918) with capitalists like Ambalal

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Sarabhai's interest against the demands of workers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Support to struggle — Funding by capitalists like Jamnalal Bajaj, Vadilal Mehta provided funds, ex Bajaj provided land for Sabarmati and other Gandhi Ashrams.

(4) United Fronts during 2nd Round Table conference and boycott in 1st RTC by FICCI supporting congress.

(5) Bombay Plan of 1940s paved the way for mixed economy & industrialisation post independence.

(6) Welfarist approach in funding for education-al institutions, press and industries like cotton and jute.

Inspite of the mixed response and participation, Indian capitalists owe our reverance in steer heading the Indian nation-alist movement.

13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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While India's press ecosystem in contemporary times faces criticism with Press Freedom Index of 161/180 (2023), the evolution of the same mirrored India's freedom struggle.

Evolution of Press in India

1) 1760 - Bengal Gazette by James Augustus Hickey which pioneered press in India.

2) Lord wellesly enforced Censorship Act, 1799 and licensing Act, 1800 cracking down the nationalist spirits.

3) Registration Act, 1823 and censorship Act suppressed the newspapers like Mirat-ul-Akbar by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

4) Metcalfe (1835) as 'Liberator of Indian

Pics' removed the restriction on Indian press.

5) Post 1857 Independence Movement - control and regulation by licensing & censorship -

6) Vernacular Press Act (1878) by Lord Lytton that discriminated between English & Hindi newspaper & controlled freedom of press, repealed in 1882 by Lord Rippon.

7) Punishments to Indian freedom fighters, ex Surendranath Banerjee for Bengalee & Tilak for 'Shivaji Utterances'.

8) Newspaper Incitement Act, 1908 and Press Control Act of 1910 curtailed freedom of press.

9) Press Committee by Tej Bahadur Sapru repealed the Acts of 1908 and 1910.

10) Crackdown during civil disobidence Movement

Instrumental role of Indian press —

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① Social Reforms by Ram Mohan Roy's Miratul Akbar, Sambad Kaumuduni, Vidyasagar's Tattvabodhini Patrika, Arya Samaj's Satyarth Prakash

② Moderates popularised the concept of self-rule by newspapers like Hindu Patriot, Rast Gofter (Naoroji) and Voice of India.

③ Revolutionaries voice got represented in newspapers like Tilak's Kesari, Yugantar, Sandhya etc.

④ Welfare based Ex Gandhiji's India's Opinion and Harijan to spread egalitarian values.

⑤ Growth of regional literature like ~~Bengali~~ Hindi (Amrita Bazaar Patrika), Bengali (Sambad Kaumudi), Maratha (Darpan) etc.

⑥ Spread of nationalist sentiments with diverse views from women, artists, nationalists etc.

As Gandhiji said independent press is the breath of vibrant democracy, its role in freedom struggle is paramount.

14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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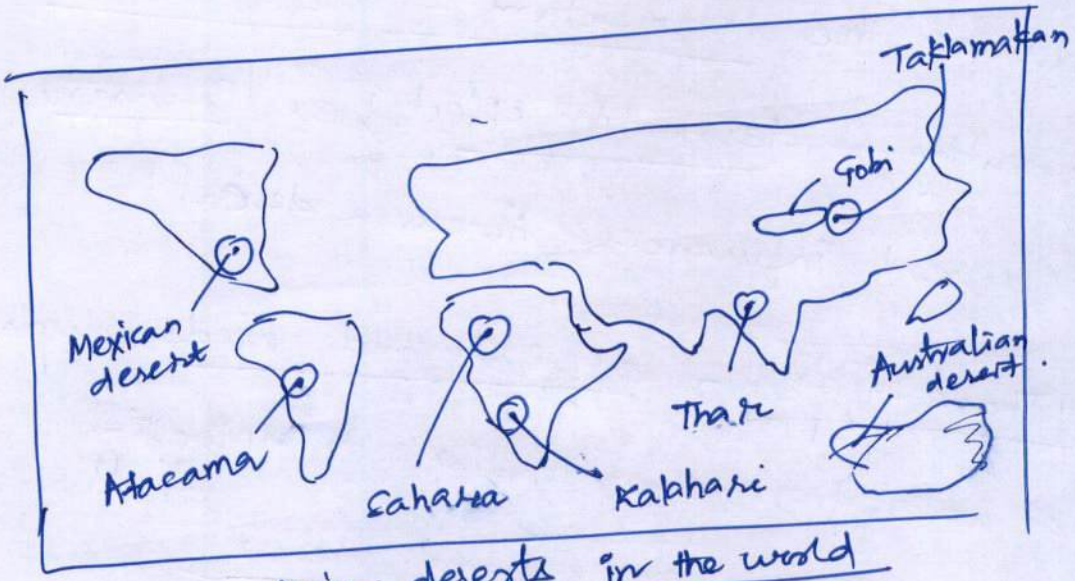
Deserts represent geographical terrain marked by low amount of precipitation, extreme temperature and scanty vegetation & could be both cold and hot type.

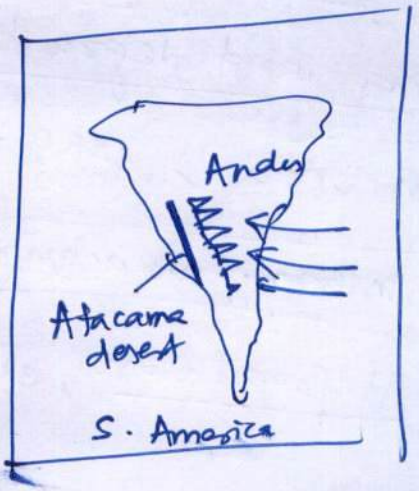


Major deserts in the world

Factors behind the formation of different types of deserts

① Presence of mountains

ex Aravalli mountains leading to Thar desert due to lee ward



side, presence of Andes leading to Atacama desert etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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② Low precipitation due to continentality ex Gobi and Taklamakan desert.

③ Ocean currents - cold ocean current influence the temperature & rate of evaporation creating a dessicating effect, ex Peruvian current influences Atacama desert.

④ Trade winds - offshore trade winds displace hot water from coast leading to upwelling of cold water, ex Sahara desert.

⑤ Loss of vegetation leading to soil erosion and land degradation, ex rise of desertification in India, ISRO - 29.3% under land degradation

⑥ Anthropogenic activities like overgrazing, mining deforestation, ex expansion of Thar desert.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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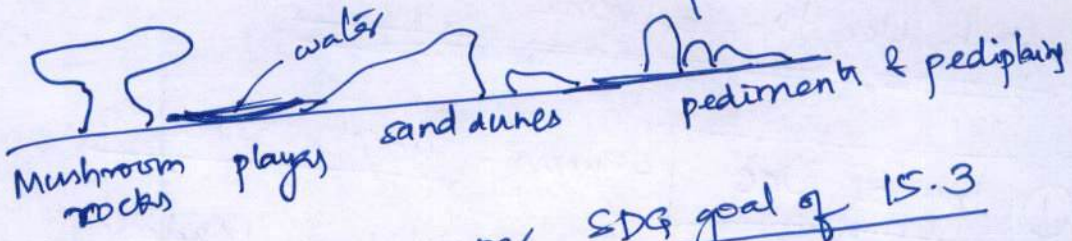
Major landforms found in deserts

Erosional

1. **Pediments** – rock cut surfaces in desert as remnants of wind erosion
2. **Pediplains & Inselberg** due to erosion of pediments creating soft and miniature structures
3. **Mushroom rocks** due to wind erosion depending upon intensity and direction
4. **Playas** – with water that is subjected to evaporation
5. **Rock cut hollows** due to the action of wind & water erosion

Depositional

1. **Sand dunes** deposition of sand due to suspension & saltation.
2. **Barchans** with one side due to action of wind
3. **Bajadas** a state of intermediency between playas and pediments



Hence as per SDG goal of 15.3 for land net neutrality, desertification must be arrested.

15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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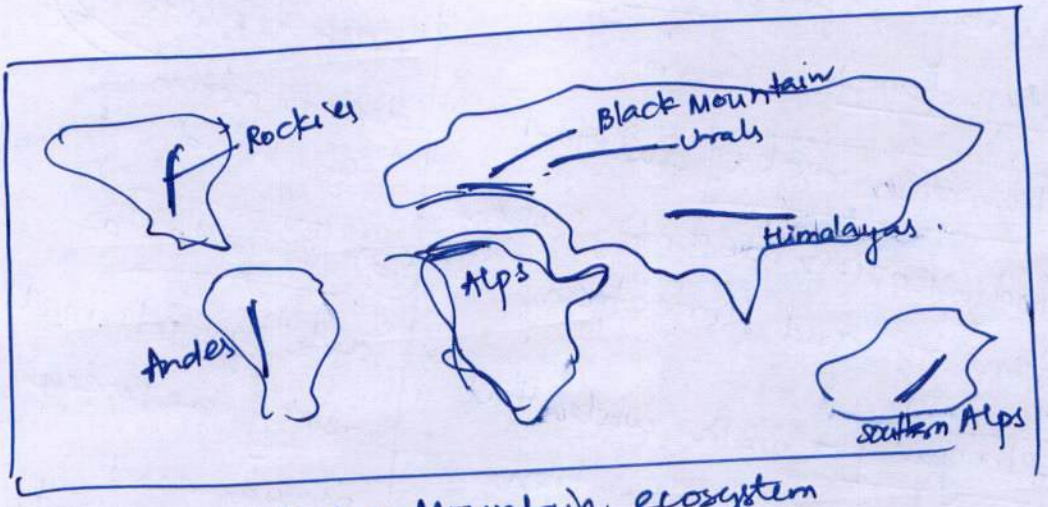
Mountains represent the upholding of land mass and rises with height more than plateaus, formed due to tectonic activity, volcanic eruptions and geomorphological changes.



Major Mountain ecosystem

Mountains are fragile ecosystem vulnerable to adverse impact →

① Loss of ice - WMO - 40% of ice of 40% Arctic mountains melted leading to rise in sea levels.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Rise in land subsidence - Ex Joginath case, Mishra Committee pointed out anthropogenic causes as the primary reason.

(3) Earthquakes - ex in Himalayan ecosystem (~30% of world's mountain's earthquakes) due to mining, tourism and industrialisation.

(4) loss of biodiversity - decline in population in Snow Tiger, reckless deforestation of trees like Mahogany, rosewood, chinook etc.

(5) loss of carbon sink due to melting of ice, ex 92 Billion of carbon released by 2100 by Arctic due to climate change.

(6) lose of Indigenous communities - like Bhotias and Gaddis due to change in mountain ecosystem & habitat patterns.

(7) Forest fires - as seen in Canada, Australia in present year.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Initiatives taken

- National Mission on sustainable Himalayas
- Organisations like ICIMOD for preservation and research
- US : Use of LiDar and geo-mapping for vulnerability check
- National & International policies on climate change, ex PAT scheme, carbon markets, Paris Agreement targets
- Agriculture : ZBNF, Precision agriculture, terrace farming
- Green Hydrogen - Ex Green H_2 valley scheme, plant in Leh etc.
- Sustainable Tourism - 'Dharamshala' declaration and National strategy on sustainable tourism
- Practices like Mangaljodi (Odisha) where instead of hotels, community staying in home stays etc.

Hence, to achieve the targets of Panchamrit and Net neutrality by 2070, mountain ecosystem must be preserved.

16. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Sand resources are the second most exploited resource in India after water, with annual production of 45-50 Billion metric tonne.

Reasons behind unsustainable management of sand

- lack of coastal management - CRZ rules not enforced
- law enforcement agencies lack power due to influence of mafia and criminals
- Rise in demands for construction
- low scientific expertise in management of sand
- Impact of Inland waterways and dredging due to ships
- Changes in geomorphology due to soil erosion and change in course of rivers.
- State list contains 'sand' and hence non-uniformity in laws.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Impact of exploiting sand resources

- River course changed with high silting ~~and~~ at some places & desilting at others.
- Carrying capacity of rivers decreased leading to cyclones & floods
  - ↳ loss to life & property
- loss in vegetation - Ex West Bengal rice production hit low due to ill effects of sand mining
- Salinity of ground water increased leading to pollution & scarcity of drinking water
- Biodiversity loss - Mangroves depleted in west coast by 40% due to sand mining.
- Fauna affected - Ex Olive Ridley Turtles, fisheries etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Remedial Measures

- MMDR : Mines & Minerals Regulation Act with norms for sand mining
- M-Sand created by Rajasthan for sustainable sand from rocks
- Coastal Vulnerability Index by INCOIS marking the extent of sand exploitation
- NGT and Supreme Court - ban on sand mining during rainfall
- GDGS Scheme in Maharashtra for silt management in rivers and giving silt to farmers.
- CRZ Rules and amendment in 2019 for sustainable coast

Hence, to achieve the goals of SDG 14 (Life under water) & SDG 15 (land), sand resources must be judiciously used.

17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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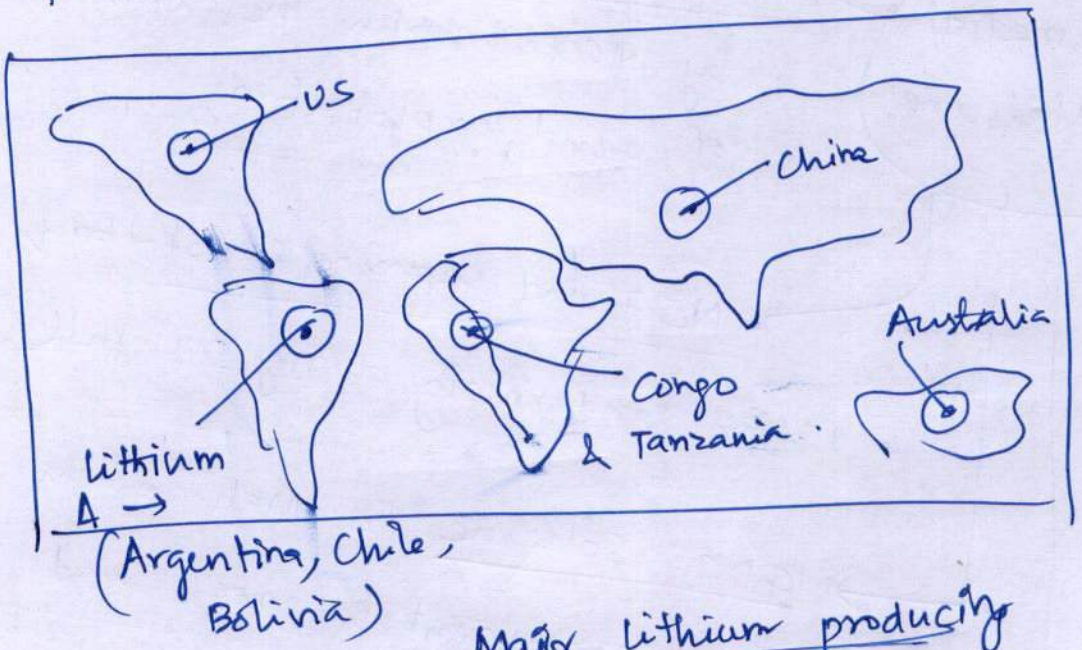
Lithium, as a light metal has humongous potential in modern technologies of EVs, Renewables, semiconductor influencing various geopolitical relations.



Major lithium producing countries

Majority of lithium is found in latin American countries (Argentina, chile and Bolivia), with high production in Australia.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Geopolitical aspects of lithium production :-

(1) **lithium diplomacy** - Commerce Ministry's 'look Latin America' policy for investments in lithium triangle in South America.

(2) **Free Trade deals** - Ex Indo-~~US~~ Australia deals to promote export of lithium from Australia

(3) **China's supremacy** in rare earth metals (~ 80%) helps in China's bilateral trade with African & Latin American countries.

(4) **Tension over economic goals** for renewable energy, EVs etc in resource deficient countries like India — low encouragement for decarbonisation.

(5) **Focus on Africa** due to high abundance of lithium, rise in global investment.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Environmental Implications

- Rise in GHG emissions with increased activities of mining and carbon emissions
- Deforestation - especially in Africa and Bolivia endangering the sustainable ecosystem.
- Hazardous due to Lithium's susceptibility to fire
- Climate change reinforced with carbon sinks getting turned to carbon source.
- Forest fires in ecological fragile areas, ex Australia.
- land subsidence, soil erosion & desertification due to exploration & production activities.

With goals of Net Neutrality & Panchamrit, India has been collaborating with countries as part of Lithium diplomacy & investing on its own resources like KABIL.

18. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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In the words of Kofi Annan, "youth must be at the forerunner of change and global leadership to bring true social transformation".

Impact of globalisation on youth

Positive Impacts

- Rise in entrepreneural spirits with 100+ unicorns mostly driven by youth
- Environmental consciousness for sustainable clothing, campaigns etc.
- Progressive social values of feminism, equality and celebrating homosexuality & LGBTQ+ etc.
- Rise in political discourse and representation in various levels of governance.
- Principles of secularism due to adoption of diverse global views.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Structural - functional changes

- Religion's influence on youth on decline as seen in church membership
- Entertainment - fusion models, rise of Hollywood (#Barbenheimer) in India, BTS (South Korea)
- Forms of marriage - adoption of live in marriages, taboo regarding divorce on decline, single parenthood etc.
- Rise of ecommerce - youth representing small businesses, cloud kitchens et.
- Influencer rise due to social media etc.
- Changes in 'reference model' & role models - global stars like Messi, Taylor Swift influencing Indians.
- Family - rise of nuclear families due IT, dual career families etc

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Negative changes

- Materialistic attitude on rise, ex rise of duplicate designer bands in metropolitan cities
- Religious fundamentalism, ex Indian youth recruited in ISIS
- Cyberbullying and social media stalking due to social media
- Ecological fallouts due to decrease in minimal lifestyle
- Polarisation of views influenced by global media
- Loss of indigeneous culture - loss of mother tongue, traditions and institutions like joint family.

As Jack Ma says, "invest in people under 30 and companies with employees under 30", India's demographic dividend can be enriched by globalisation by right policies.

19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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With total fertility rate falling to 2.0 under replacement level and ageing population rising from 8% (2011) to ~10% in 2022 (NFHS-5), demographic policies need revamp.

Demographic concerns around ageing population & weak social security system →

① low social security net - average pension for senior citizen in India - ₹200/month

② Rise in chronic diseases - ~70% of elderly affected by chronic disease with low access to healthcare.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Rural population concentration high as 75% of elderly in rural areas due to migration of children and overcrowded cities preventing urban joint family.

(4) feminisation of elderly – Sex ratio of 1033 in elderly, women elderly highly vulnerable due to lack of assets, income & increased widowhood

(5) Rise in violence and 'ageism' as a form of systematic discrimination.

(6) Overdependency on welfare policies since the traditional care role of family blurred due to disintegration of joint families & migration issues.

(7) Mental health issues due to rise in loneliness, generational gap, technological backwardness etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Remedial Measures

- National Policy on Elderly (2011) for care and social protection
- Schemes like Sampann Project, PM Vaya Vandana, Vayoshrestha Yojana
- Best practices like 'Swiss Time Bank' – care by youth to elderly can be accounted for self care in old age
- International Collaboration – Madrid Protocol & International Decade on Ageing
- Elderly First Approach, ex COVID vaccine first to elderly
- Silver economy – with targetted approach to elderly product & care
- Increase social security – Atal Pension Yojana, PM Jeevan Jyoti etc.

Hence, in lines with Article 41 (DPSP) for care of vulnerable section including elderly India must enrich from expertise & experience from elderlies.

20. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Famous urban sociologist Jane Jacobs note "cities have something to offer to everyone, only if it is build by and for everyone", needs of urban poor can not be neglected at this pace of urbanisation in India.

Need & welfare of urban poor,

recurrent issues →

(1) Rise in slums – About 17% of urban population in slums with high marginalisation

(2) Pollution – Urban poor more vulnerable to air pollution, lack of sanitation, indoor air pollution etc.

(3) lack of clean drinking water – NITI Aayog

notes ~ 50% of urban areas under acute water shortage.

(4) Extreme weather events like heat waves, urban floods affect the poor the most.

(5) Rise in informalisation and gig economy in urban areas led to lack of job security

(6) Cost of living remains high with rising inflation with rise in urban poor (~25% in 2013 - Rangrajan committee)

Remedial Measures to be taken for welfare of urban poor

1) Schemes like SVANIDH, PM Mudra to empower the urban poor with financial independence.

2) National Urban Livelihood Mission to

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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provide employment opportunities to vulnerable section.

3) Slum Rehabilitation & welfare Act for modernisation & provision of essential facilities in slums.

4) Development of rural economy - with rural Entrepreneurship, MGNREGA, BharatNet Fibre Optic Mission etc to arrest migration

5) PM Awas Yojana - Urban to provide affordable housing to the urban poor.

6) Education - Tamil Nadu Breakfast scheme, Delhi Model of Affordable schooling etc.

7) Health - Ex Delhi's Mohalla Clinic provide access to poor.

8) Governance - NITI Aayog - AMRUT 2.0 must contain 'master plan' for urban poor.

As Gita Verma notes "urban poverty is not a material but also moral issue", in lines with SDG 11, our cities must be inclusive.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

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This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1217762

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Animesh Pradhan

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

Delhi - 03

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Invigilator's Signature

Krishna

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
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9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

VISION IAS

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISION IAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In Dehradun Quarrying Case and Vellore Community Welfare Case, judiciary has highlighted the 'Right to Environment' as an inevitable fundamental right where pressure groups play significant role in true realisation of the same.

Environmental pressure groups → enhance public participation & responsiveness →

① Bombay Natural Historical society (BNHS) played significant contribution in policy making, influence government schemes by popular public participation (Ex Banning of Declofenac for Vulture)

② Maandeshi Foundation and Dharti Bachao Sangathan speaheaded by

Medha Patkar has advocated for tribal and ecological rights as seen in Narmada Bachao Aandolan.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Water Conservation by Jal Svalamban society in Rajasthan and Pani Panchayat groups organised by civil societies in Maharashtra for water conservation.

④ Wetland Conservation by International pressure groups like Wetland International, collaboration in Amrit ~~Dharovar~~ Sarovar scheme.

⑤ Popular agitations by pressure groups like Chilika Bachao Andolan by Banka Bihari Chaudhary, Appikko Movement in Karnataka etc.

⑥ Wildlife Trust of India, Elephant Family and Bildlife International for creating awareness among public & influence public policy.

From Chipko Aandolan to Aarey Forest Protection in Mumbai, pressure groups have emerged as ecological messiah to realise the goals enscribed in Article 48A and Article 51A(g).

2. हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Supreme Court in a progressive adjudication noted that sex work is a 'profession' and police cannot interfere in consensual arrangements and cannot book under criminal charges.

Acknowledgement by Supreme Court is just the first step, other issues include →

1. Harassment - physical, mental and sexual due to exposure to police, pimps and unregulated work places.

2. Exposure to STDs and AIDS remain high with low scope of health benefits

3. Issues of Inclusion - in terms of attaining ration cards, Aadhar, Passport,

bottlenecks in administrative processes remain & hinder their empowerment.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Trafficking – Prostitutes and sex workers are trafficked as sex slaves internationally, organ trade with ~60% in their teenage years.

(5) lack of sensitisation by public and police or administrative offices to treat them with dignity.

Steps to empower sex workers
- → Ujjwala scheme for voluntary rehabilitation and health benefits
- → Education and vocational training, especially for their children.
- → Reproductive rights and measures of birth control to be made accessible
- → International practices like Amsterdam's registration based sex hotels etc. shall regularise and protect them
- → Gender sensitisation & awareness for public

Hence, sex workers have all right to live with dignity and inclusive public & policies can achieve the same.

3. भारत में नि:शुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per the ideals of Article 39A that aims to provide free ~~and~~ legal aid to the vulnerable & needy, District legal Services Authority have an instr-umental role in achieving the same.

Role played by DLSAs →

① Bridge institutional gap - Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative - India spends only ₹0.75/capita for legal awareness, DLSA can improve the status.

② last mile delivery by improving access to justice mechanism for poor and the rural masses.

Ex Nyay Bandhu Scheme

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Ease down the burden of judiciary burdened with >4 Crore of cases.

(4) Promotes Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism - as envisoned by BN Srikrish - na Committee for institutionalisation of ADR mechanisms.

(5) Collaboration with civil societies in ensuring legal education disbursal, generating awareness and identify loopholes.

(6) Empower the vulnerable section including women, dalits, tribals, climate refugees, victims of disaster with cost effective justiz disbursal.

Issues of infrastructure, lack of women representation & awareness need to be dealt to make DLSA the flagbearer of effective justice delivery.

4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The collegium system borne out of 3rd Judges case centralises the power of appointment & transfer within Chief Justice & few senior judges without any accountability & transparency.

Issues in Collegium system

- lack of transparency + no publishing of debates/discussion in public forum
- Judges appointing judges against the principle of 'separation of power'
- Uncle-Kith syndrome about nepotism in judiciary as highlighted in Judicial Appointments & Accountability Bill, 2011
- lack of representativeness from executive, judiciary or civil society
- No specialised & extraordinary jurist ever been CJI (Art. 124)

→ In lines with National Judicial Appointm-ents commission to improve representativeness of collegium

Reforms needed in collegium system

→ Publishing the collegium debates online/in public forum

→ Inputs from law ministry to be taken

→ Objectivity in rule regarding transfers and promotions

→ International best practices, Ex in Japan, separate body for judicial appointments.

In PRL Ltd vs Mahanadi Coalfields limited case, Supreme Court highlighted that executive must pass the proposal of collegium in reasonable time → but judiciary must be more open and transparent in its approach.

As the third pillar of democracy, judiciary must thrive on principles of transparency & legitimacy unlike current collegium.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Considered as the 'steel frame' of the country by Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, civil services form the backbone of smooth administrative functioning of the country.

Apart from recruitment & standardised training, reforms needed in civil services →

① Baswan Committee highlighted the need of lateral entry and domain expert in the civil services to tackle emerging challenges.

② 2nd ARC suggested for 360° review at intervals of 14 and 20 years of service to improve accountability.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Hota Committee suggested for specialisation of officers at Joint Secretary level to improve their domain aptitude.

④ Surendranath Committee reforms on cadre policy to reduce the politicisation of civil services & creation of civil services Board to reduce political interference in appointments & transfers.

⑤ Parliamentary Standing Committee suggested inclusion of NRIs to make the services more streamlined & inclusive.

⑥ Reforms in Article 311 for immunity must be streamlined to increase accountability in the system.

⑦ National Commission on Working of Constitution - "Some generalists must be specialised, some specialists must be generalised". Hence, as Modiji calls them to be 'Karmayogi', Civil services must not be rule based but role based.

6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Social Impact bonds refers to the financial instruments to raise money for social developmental goals which is linked to the outcomes of the project.

Need for outcome based finance models like social Impact bonds

Need
- Fill the gap in government spending
  - currently <2% of GDP spent on social welfare schemes
- Instills accountability & legitimacy in the projects
- Diversify financial instruments for private sector
- Various social sector schemes

lose momentum after few years,

impact based bonds create accountability.

→ Options to Exit - outcome based bonds have more options to exit the project if the outcomes are not aligned to the predet-ermined goals.

Issues
- → lack of standard definition
- → low interest rate due to low penetration
- → lack of deepening of social impact bonds → low liquidity
- → No mechanism to judge the social outcomes - subjective
- → Similar to 'greenwashing', such loopholes can be played for crony capitalism
- → Against welfare based Keynesian model of government - issues of inclusion if private sector fuels social transformation.

Hence, Social Impact Bonds are a welcoming step for social transformation with right execution & monitoring.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

With high gross enrolment ratio among women and pass percentage in higher education, women account only 18% of labour wages with a meagre labour force participation of ~33% (77% for men).

Mismatch in females graduating & entering workplace because →

(1) Social stigma - Notions of patriarchy and gender stereotypes hinder the participation of women in workplace.

(2) Issues in Workplace - Highlighted in Vishakha vs State of Rajasthan (1994), workplace harassment discourage women in offices.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Expected social norms of 'Kulabadhu' and 'Pativrata' leads to compromising of career for child birth and nurturing.

(4) Biological Issues like pregnancy and menstruation hinder the labour force participation of women.

(5) Glass ceiling - only 11% women in board level position, women are discouraged from taking leadership position.

(6) Pink collarisation - Stereotype job roles like attendants, receptionist, women discouraged in STEM (only 18% representation)

Steps
- → POSH guidelines, SHE BOX & Nirbhaya Fund
- → Code on social security - allowing women to work at night
- → Maternity leaves - 26 weeks
- → Creche for inclusive workplace.
- → Private sector - Zomato menstrual leaves, IBM posts for career break women.

To fulfill the ideals of SDG-5 for gender equality, female LFPR must be improved to increase GDP by 27% (IMF)

8. भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is all set to surpass China as the most populous country (UN population fund) and to manage civil, socioeconomic welfare schemes & ensure political sovereignty, India needs a civil Registration system.

In light of recent move to revamp CRS, need :—

need for revamp

- Intercopercability of schemes like Ayushman Bharat, one Nation - one Ration
- Identification of right beneficiaries
- tackle with bogus applications & job cards as seen in MGNREGA
- political order in issuance of passport, Aadhar etc.

→ Tackle issues of migration & fragmentation of social security benefits

→ Illegal migration issue & smuggling ~~of~~ through porous borders

→ For administrative purposes → police background verification, marriage & divorce cases etc.

Issues in CRS
- → lack of last mile delivery & enumeration
- → duplication through similar devices & schemes
- → can lead to ethnic/communal conflict
- → lack of trained professionals
- → vulnerable digital infrastructure for record keeping – malware & cyber attacks

Hence, need of CRS is ~~invite~~ inevitable to realise the goals of good governance.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Originated as one of the Bretton Woods Organisation post World War - II, IMF plays a crucial role in economic stability and growth at world level.

Key Areas of reform in IMF

- → Representation of SDR Basket → with rise in dedollarisation, US's hegemony remains intact
- → Loan facilitation issues → lack of robust monitoring in overseeing expenditure (Ex Pakistan's misuse in populist policies)
- → Involve civil society from various background
- → Pro-MNC stances must be withdrawn with focus on small businesses.

→ More representation to Global South with emerging economies having larger state in global economy.

→ Reforms in accounting & audit mechanism to deal with complexities in International insolvency

→ Emerging crimes like money laundering, counterfeiting etc. must be tackled.

→ Rise of Cryptocurrency and digital assets, standardisation in policies

→ Issues of Base Erosion & Profit shifting and taxation rules in collaboration with WTO.

Hence, IMF must mirror the multipolar world in the economic regime and must voice the opinions of various state holders to increase its legitimacy.

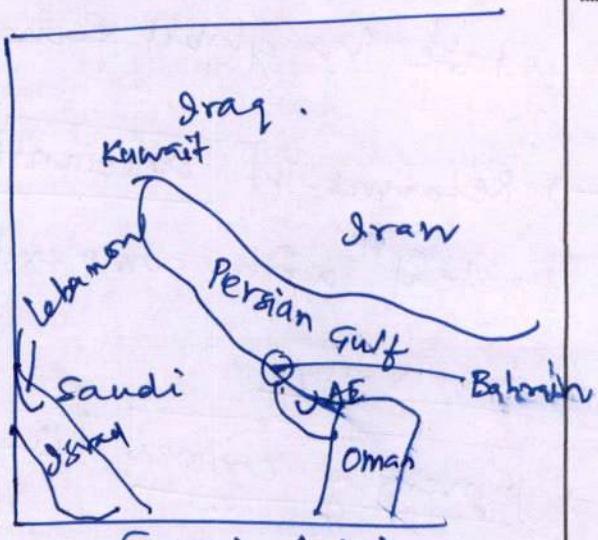
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's relation with West Asia marks a shift in India's diplomacy with strengthening ties with Islamic countries in various spheres along with unconventional partners like Israel.



(West Asia)

Areas of Engagement →

(1) Economic - Countries like UAE & Saudi Arabia as the 3rd & 4th largest trading partner.

→ Trade relations accounting for US$180 Billion

→ Free Trade Agreements with UAE

→ 'Khaleeji Capitalism' being leveraged in India with West Asia as remunerative export destination for pharma, automobiles, semiconductors etc.

→ Indo-UAE deal of crude through Rupee

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② Military - Participation in exercises like MILAN, Dugm Port in Oman, Barak Missiles from Israel.

③ Strategic alliances in the form of I2U2 (with Israel and UAE) to improve India's exposure.

④ Energy - 1/3rd of crude from west Asia, Qatar exports LNG etc.

⑤ Space - UAE's collaboration in Nayif-1, Red Planet Mission etc.

⑥ Remittances - Accounting for ~50% of US $100 Billion remittances with employment opportunities

⑦ Agriculture - Israel collaboration in drip irrigation.

Issues
- → Sanitary & Phytosanitary trade blocks
- → 5% tariff in GAFTA
- → Israel-Palestine conflict
- → low people to people contact
- → Minimal support in Kashmir issue (except Israel)

Hence with rise in multipolar world, India must diversify its strategic partnership, as seen in West Asia relations.

11. हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As a statutory body established under Competition Act, 2002, Competition Commission of India (CCI) aims to create a level playing field for the businesses while creating an innovative & egalitarian ecosystem.

Role of CCI

- Monitor mergers, acquisitions and business deals/arrangements and check for any unfair competition
- Steps to prevent cartelisation
- Create & implement policies that would give level playing field to all
- Awareness and information dissemination about best practices in business deal
- Registration & recording of all business & enterprise engagements.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Competition (Amendment) Act, 2021

empowers CCI to take robust steps to make inspiring policies to augment innovation & effectiveness →

(a) Streamlining of registration & approvals by reducing the mandatory time for approval to improving ease of doing business.

(b) Changes in penalty structure extracting penalty based on deal amount instead of overall revenue.

(c) Registration and exchange of information to be made mandatory to track records.

(d) Role in GST monitoring after expiry of GST monitoring network in overseeing

the rationalisation of tax rates across enterprises.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Issues with CCI that needs to be addressed →

1. lack of constitutional backing makes it toothless and less effective.
2. Political interference in selection, appointment, transfer and job profile selection
3. lack of collaboration with civil society, pressure group, MSMEs etc.
4. lack of trained professional to understand the nitty gritty of professional, custom laws

Way Forward
- technical expertise in the body
- more representative from various sections
- Periodic review & audit
- International collaboration with MNCs

Hence, democratic institutions like CCI ensure egalitarian order in economy as envisaged in SDG-8 for economic growth

2. "पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In Abhiram Singh vs Union of India, supreme court highlighted elections as the biggest secular & democratic event that cannot be jeopardised by any sectional interest, especially fuelled by paid news.

Need for making paid news offence

Menace of paid news → ugly head in elections

- → Scope of manipulation of electoral behaviour
- → against free & fair election as basic feature (Kilhoto Hollohan vs UoI)
- → instigate violence
- → menace of fake news & 'infodemic'
- → makes citizens gullible and biased
- → lack of monitoring makes it difficult to seek accountability.
- → Hate speeches & communal interests instigated (punishable under RPA, (section-8) 1951)

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures taken to manage the menace of paid news

- Umesh Sinha committee guidelines on news on social media → role of intermediaries in recording political news & advertisements
- Common Cause vs UoI – SC gave guidelines for judicious use of expenditure on government expenditure
- PIB's Fact checking unit to point out fake news
- 'Fact shaala' – consortium by civilsociety to handle fake & paid news
- Amendments in IT Rules, 2023 by MeITY to flag off news which are fake & paid
- Role of social media platforms to mark political advertisements exclusively as 'paid'.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges in controlling the menace

- low scope of legislative framework based solely on paid news
- low scope of accountability - to find out the origin of the news
- Role of intermediaries compromised who do not keep records about political advertisements
- Foreign agencies' involvement make the efforts complicated.

Way Forward

- Use of technology - AI/ML & blockchain to flag off political paid news
- TK Vishwanathan Committee recommendations on controlling hate speech via paid news
- Rajiv Gauba guidelines on 'social media' to be more responsible
- Citizen Awareness & sensitisation.

Hence, democratic principles shall remain at threat with menace of paid news which needs to be tackled with legislative & administrative measures.

13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Inspite of being a secular country with secularism as a basic feature of constitution (SR Bommai vs U.I), judiciary has maintained a principled distance, sometimes allegedly with encroachments, as seen in 'Doctrine of Essentiality'

↓

The doctrine originated in Shirur Mutt Case in Karnataka where judiciary examined whether any religious practice is essential to the core belief system of the religion, and hence can be allowed even though it could compromise administrative & legislative egalitarian order.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Use of Doctrine of Essentiality →

① **Hijab Case** in Karnataka High Court that provided that 'hijab' is not essential to the religious beliefs of Islam.

② **Nikhil Soni vs State of Rajasthan** – In the Jain practice of voluntary sacrifice of food/water – supreme Court advocated it to be essential to the religion.

③ **Kirpan and Turban** for sikhism has been deemed to be essential for the religion & hence allowed as a constitutional right.

Issues with such doctrine
- → Against constitutional fundamental right as enscribed in 'Right to Religion' (Article 25 - 28)
- → Non uniformity in interpretation
- → lack of objectivity & examination
- → Beliefs & their degree of essentiality

vary depending upon family culture, places, intrasect etc.

↳ Judicial Overreach - judiciary encroaching upon the personal belief system

↳ Politicisation of religion leading to communal hatred and communalism.

Necessity of the doctrine

→ Ensure personal liberty and principles of equality - Ex Shah Bano Case, Triple Talaq case etc.

→ Administrative uniformity is desired

→ to evade patriarchal bargain & internalised patriarchy

→ 'Parents Patriae' doctrine for community welfare

Way Forward

→ calculated approach with involving stakeholders

→ Strive for 'Doctrine of Harmonious Construction'

→ Ensure communal peace & fraternity.

Hence, although religion plays a significant part of culture, judiciary must adhere to core principles of constitution to set up justice.

उम्मीदवारों को इसे हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The size of the government symbolises the extent of Council of Ministers and the incurred resources for the maintainace & administration of the government.

As per EAC-PM, size of government needs to be limited because —

(a) Increase in Revenue expenditure due to salaries, pensions & allowances that lead to economic deficit.

(b) Multiplicity of agencies leading to duplication of work, mismatch in goals and increased expenditure.

(c) Non effectiveness in decision making due to multiple voices in stake.

(d) State becoming a 'honest broker' which becomes risk aversive, non-innovative & self pleasing to party ministers & alliances.

(e) Curbs the menace of defection where horse trading is done in the lure of political power.

Although 91st Constitutional Amendment Act 2003 limited the size of Council of Ministers to maximum 15% of Lok Sabha, the size is burdensome.

But counter argument to the suggestion of EAC-PM stands valid :-

(1) New emerging disciplines like Renewable, emerging defence threats, cyberspace etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इसे हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Increased burden due to multiple portfolios that decrease the effectiveness of individual ministers.

(3) Further inclusion of technocrats, domain knowledge based representative will make the governance for participatory.

(4) Increase in foreign, public & civil society participation requires more participatory government.

(5) Bigger government has scope for larger inclusivity & representation.

Way Forward
- → streamline work of ministries & combine jobs which are overlapping
- → 360° review of ministries
- → Use of technology like eVIDHAAN for collaborative legislation
- → Independent audit & review

Hence, the government should be as large as being representative enough to be the forerunner of democracy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इसे हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

With enrolment ratio of ~27% in higher education and only 4 Universities in Top 1000 QS Rankings, Institute of Eminence (IoE) has larger scope to achieve its intended goals.

Importance of Institute of Eminence (IoE)

- World class educational facilities
- Attract brain drain from country & retain talent
- Augment research ecosystem from current <1% of GDP expenditure
- More inclusive to various sectors
- Reduce Industry-academia gap
- Cutting edge technology & pioneer in developmental study
- Robust infrastructure with streamlined funding

With about 10 lakh Indians studying abroad and meagre 50,000 foreign students in India, IoE has failed to achieve its target.

Short comings in IoE

- lack of execution and funding
- no real change in curriculum & academic structure
- Research ecosystem remains lackadasical (India - 2000 patents/year, China at 53,000)
- low Industry collaboration
- Does not attract foreign talent, lack of student & teacher exchange programme
- Overlapping schemes like IMPRINT, HEFA, Rashtriya Uchattar Shiksha Abhiyan, National Research Foundation etc.

Steps that need to be taken to realise the goals of IoE →

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इसे हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Increase funding — TSR Subramaniam committee suggested for 4-6% expenditure on GDP → focus on higher education

② Increase private sector collaboration — Narayan Murthy committee advocated for PPP on higher education & research.

③ International collaboration — Ex Recent MoUs of IIT Delhi, Madras with UAE & Africa.

④ Curriculum revamp to align with the demands of industry.

⑤ Infrastructure with increase lab facilities, interdisciplinary projects & research funding.

⑥ Anil Bordoloi Committee recommendations to make education more inclusive.

Hence, India can use IoE as its soft power to establish itself as Vishwaguru while reaping benefits of demographic dividend.

6. डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Digital Public Infrastructure refers to utilisation of digital and information-communication technologies for governance with a robust and fault proof structure & digital infrastructure.

Role ~~for~~ of DPI in governance

(1) Innovative & convenient public services → Ex UPI and other financial tools by fintech revolution helps in convenient usage

Ex Direct Benefit transfer with JAM trinity helped in saving ₹2.2 lakh crore in 8 years.

(2) Overcome Inclusion barriers → eVIN and CoWIN helped to ensure the success of

the biggest vaccination drive mitigating issues of inclusion.

उम्मीदवारों को इसे हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Improve accessibility - e-Paathshaala, e-sugam Pustakalaya helps Persons with Disabilities - based on the 'Incheon Strategy' for their welfare.

(4) Increase transparency - Digital land Records (SVAMITVA) & Karnataka's Bhoomi helped in reducing litigation and improved transparency.

(5) Increase accountability - e-Courts & National Judicial Grid and streamlining of judgements - use of DPI for accounta-bility (Swapnil Tripathy vs UoI)

(6) Real time data - CCTNs and Interoperable

Criminal Justice system & for disaster - technology like early warning system & Information Fusion Centre relies on Real time monitoring.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Issues with DPI
- Digital Apartheid - ~30% of Indians with no digital literacy
- Vulnerable communities like women, Dalit, elderly, tribal excluded
- Loopholes in system - inspite of digitisation in Ayushman Bharat, instances of one lakh accounts linked with one mobile found
- Infrastructure issues - low penetration of reliable internet in rural areas
- lack of local language in apps/websites
- lack of interperability
- threats by malware & cyber attacks

Way Forward
- 2nd ARC - Independent review
- utilise 4 lakh Common Service Centre
- digital literacy (Ex Microsoft's cyber siksha)
- robust IT policy & data governance.

Hence, digital infrastructure will realise effective governance & reach $5 trillion economy.

17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इसे हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In State of Punjab vs Mohinder Singh Chawla and Bandhua Mukti Morcha, Supreme Court has highlighted 'Right to Health' as a fundamental right under Right to life (Art.21)

Various gaps in realising 'right to health for all'

(1) Social
- → Women debarred from healthcare and sanitation
- → Dalits → (98% of manual scavengers) more susceptible to water borne diseases
- → Although encouraging, institutional birth at 89%.
- → Abortions (unsafe) happen every 8 mins
- → lack of nutrition - 'hidden pandemic' in children (33% stunting, 18% wasting under 5 years children)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Financial → High Out of Pocket Expenditure (~48%) → world averge at <20%.

- 'Middle man trap' - in diseases like cancer, TB (high expenditure) - middle man not covered
- low Insurance penetration ~ 5%, mostly for term insurance
- Health expenditure is low at ~1.5% of GDP

(3) Infrastructural - lack of doctors - instead of 1:1000 (WHO), India has 1:1655 doctors per patient

→ Overburdened government sector - 40% of beds but 90% of patient load

→ lack of primary health care in rural sector

→ urban to rural doctors → 4:1

→ overburdened Angenwaadi & ASHA workers

→ lack of API for indigenous pharma production - highlighted by Katoch Committee

→ digital health network inadequate - explained in Satyanarayan Committee report.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures to realise 'health for all'

- **Social**
  - Schemes like Anaemia Mukt Bharat, POSHAN, ICDS, Matru Vandana Yojana
  - Adoption of Ayurveda & Ayush through wellness centres
- **Financial**
  - 'Health on wheels' decentralised health care
  - → Ayushman Bharat scheme covering bottom 40% of population
  - ↳ Insurance like PMJJBY etc.
- **Infrastructural**
  - Involve private sector - Santusthi scheme where private doctors periodically treat in rural areas
  - digital health infrastructure - with e-Sanjeevani & Ayushman Bharat Digital Health
  - Sanitation through Jal Jeevan Mission, ODF++ strategy & Swach Bharat Mission
- **NITI Aayog** - linking 20% of medical college with district hospitals.

Hence, with 'Alma Ata' declaration for 'health for all', India should strive to achieve SDG-3 goals.

3. विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In NALSA vs UoI, supreme court recognized transgenders as the third gender, further reaffirmed & empowered by legislative nudge by Transgender Rights ~~Bill~~ Act, 2019.

Issues with transgenders
- → low education & literacy
- → lack of employment opportunities (~94% are involved in begging)
- → ~92% are unaccepted by families (NFHS)
- → subjected to violence and sexual assault
- → social taboo & stigma associated with transgenders
- → lack of gender awareness - growth of homophobia due to lack of sensitisation
- → lack of safe workspace - out of 88 transgenders appointed in Cochin metro, >60% had to drop due to infrastructural gaps.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Remedial measures for empowerment

- Execution of Transgender Rights Act for inclusive education, self determination of gender and acceptability by families
- DAKSH scheme for training and vocational education
- National Portal on Transgenders for certification and registration to get benefits of scheme
- SMILE scheme for employment benefits
- Role of Civil Society – NAZ Foundation's work in sensitisation of public
- Private sector – 'SHERDES' Cafe in Noida and transgender restaurants in Mumbai for empowerment
- Popular Media
  - 'Taali' TV show on 'Gauri Shinde'
  - casting 'Trinetra Haldar' (transwoman) in mainstream shows.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way Forward

- Popularise 'Yogakarta Principles' to sensitise about gender fluidity
- Role of civil society to evade homophobia through popular media
- Employment opportunities
- Infrastructure & unique needs to be catered
- Health : Ayushman Bharat has 60+ packages exclusively for transgenders including for gender change surgery
- Education and inclusivity in schools and workplaces.

Enumerating to ~4.8 lakh as per Census - 2011, transgenders are equally important and should be empowered as compared to other genders.

19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) exemplifies a multipolar world with membership from Central Asian Countries (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan), Russia, India, China, Pakistan & recently added Iran.

Strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult to pursue India's goals

(1) Chinese dominance in economy and through its Belt and Road Initiative with investments in Central Asia & CPEC with Pakistan, India has

lower economic exposure.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② Infrastructural bottleneck – Fulfillment of Ashgabat Agreement goals for larger Central Asian exposure marred due to Pakistan, ex obstruction in TAPI, INSTC and Chabahar Port development

③ Changing alliances – with growing inclination of India towards US, Russia-China-Pakistan axis getting stronger that snubs India off.

④ lack of shared military power due to internal armed conflicts & transgressions by Pakistan in LoC & Gilgit, China in Arunachal and Kashmir.

⑤ lack of control on terror due to state sponsorship of terror by Pakistan

and supported by China, seen in UNSC 1267 Resolution.

⑥ low economic expansion due to lack of territorial proximity with Central Asia, blocking by Pakistan & China and no scope for free trade arrangements.

Future scope for India through SCO
- → leverage for cultural supremacy → 'Varanasi' selected as cultural capital
- → Against terrorism - RATS mechanism against terror attack
- → leverage Central Asian countries for energy (Uzbekistan for Uranium), TAPI, infrastructure & exports.
- → Counter Indo-US allegiance with collaborating with China & Russia - reduce hostility.

As Vijaylakshmi Pandit says → "~~bleed~~ sweat more in peace to bleed less in war", India leverages SCO to build a peaceful multipolar world envisoned in SDG 16 & 17.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indo-US relations have seen remarkable evolution from political and economic collaboration to widening the ambit of partnership in the field of technology.

Recent Indo-US partnership on technology

- iCET for critical and emerging technology and shared expertise
  - Indo-US group on Quantum Technologies.
- India's inclusion in Mineral strategic Partnership to yield benefits from emerging minerals & technology
- Space Collaborations - Indo-US Artemis Accords (ISRO-NASA) + collaboration in NISAR Mission.
- Military collaborations like Basic Information Exchange Agreement / LEMOA for logistics etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ technology transfer helpful in space exploration, EVs, renewable technology

Benefit due to such collaboration

→ India's allegiance to west gets stronger with technological collaborations

→ Widens India's scope to collaborate with US allies like Israel & south Korea

→ to control China's supremacy & dominance

→ Student and University exchange Programmes help to yield demographic dividend in India

→ Exclusive access to groups like Mineral strategic Partnership, collaboration on AI, Quantum technology improves research ecosystem in India

→ step to improve 'self-reliance' in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Concerns over such collaboration

- Indo-US conflict with respect to IPR and patent regime.
- Long gestation period of such arrangements
- Non equitable share in benefits
- Increase in US inclination makes India's borders vulnerable
- domestic industry takes hit

Way Forward

- Apart from technological collaboration, cultural partnership to be levied, ex Yoga, Ayurveda, Vivekananda Chair in Chicago University, Tamil Studies in Houston University
- Generalised system of Preferences can be looked to reinclude India
- streamlining IPR and patent issues
- Industry & academia collaboration.

Hence, India emerges as the fulcrum of geopolitics and technological collaboration with US expands its hard & soft power

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
*Maximum Marks: **250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1217762

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Animesh Pradhan

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English

तारीख
Date
27/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre
Delhi – 03

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature
Ashs

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

FAO delineates various dimensions of food security that goes beyond calorie intake propositions and has components of

- food availability
- food accessibility
- food affordability
- food nutrition

India's status in terms of ensuring food security →

① Food Availability – With adequate production of food grains (78% rice & grain), India is the largest rice exporter, 2nd largest producer, 2nd largest fruits/vegetable production & ~~But low~~ 24% of global milk production

But, low production of pulses, palm oil and limited millet production (16 MT – 5% of grain)

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② Food Accessibility

Positive	Shortcomings
→ NFSA, 2013 led PDS system covers 67% of population	→ Logistics sector underdeveloped
→ Automation of fair price shops (e-POS) & Aadhar seeding helps in robustness	→ Food wastage accounts for ~35% of loss
	→ 16% of Indians under multidimensional poverty line

③ Food Affordability

Positive	Shortcoming
- Schemes like PM Garib Kalyan Yojana, PDS & subsidy on food, Ujjwala scheme help in affordability.	- Food inflation rising, as seen in tomatoes & wheat.

④ Nutrition

Positive	Shortcoming
- PM POSHAN, ICDS, Anaemia Mukt Bharat, Rice Fortification programmes.	- 35% stunting, 18% wasting - 50% women anaemic - Rise in obesity

Way Forward
- → agressive fortification & PM POSHAN
- → Tamil Nadu Breakfast Policy
- → Millet production increase
- → strengthen PDS (Shanta Kumar committee)

Hence SDG-1 of 'No Hunger' must be fulfilled to ensure food security

2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per Accenture, chatGPT based AI technologies can add US $ 1 trillion to Indian economy and emerging technology like blockchain will be used in 30% of fundamental economic operations.

Role of ChatGPT in agriculture

- Information dissemination – Automation of Krishi Vigyan Kendras & call centres
- Common Service Centres can use chatGPT to get queries resolved
- Higher version of ChatGPT can help in image processing for soil testing & pest attack management (Ex ICRISAT by Microsoft in Telangana)
- Optimisation for fertiliser & pesticide use to increase resource efficacy (Ex PLANTIX uses AI for pest control)
- Mission Saagu Bagu (Telangana) – use of ChatGPT & AI in Agriculture

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Role of Blockchain in Agriculture

- Negotiable Warehouse receipts and smart warehousing demonstrated by Indian startup — Whrrl.
- NITI Aayog's indigenous Indiachain for record management.
- Land titles and digitisation in SVAMITVA and Bhoomi schemes
- Marketing in portals like GeM and eNAM to increase transparency in consumer transactions
- Payments for Kisan Credit Card, e-Urvarak, PM KISAN — bogus transactions and fraud can be reduced by blockchain.

Hence as CJI Chandrachud said, "technologies like AI & blockchain can reduce social divides & bring justice but should not be discriminatory".

3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

De-dollarization refers to the reduction in global transactions and influence of US dollar and reduction of usage of US $ as

- storage of currency
- unit of value
- medium of exchange.

Factors for dedollarisation

- Geopolitical tensions due to Russia-Ukraine war & West's sanctions on Russia
- Chinese dominance increasing with more countries' dependence on China's economy & rise of Renmibi
- Multilateral setups like Asian Clearing Union using regional currency
- Currency Swap Programs case India with Japan / SAARC.

→ Increased volatility in capital markets due to sudden withdrawals by FPIs.

→ Reforms in IMF - Ex Inclusion of chinese yuan and increase in its strength.

→ Rise of cryptocurrency and bitcoin - reduction in US $ transactions

Dollar will not lose its dominance soon

→ >80% of Forex reserves in US $.

→ US economy has consistently seen higher rating from credit rating agencies

→ Political alliances like G7, IPEF, I2U2, QUAD has US dominance

→ China is criticised for intervening in Forex Market - discourages FPI

→ >60% of international trade & settlements in US $

→ Dominance of US in organisations like IMF

Hence, India must take steps to benefit from the wave of dedollarisation but with calculated risks.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए • Candidates must not write on this margin

The various mandates of WTO of 'green' and 'amber' box and limitations of agricultural support & Deminimis levels have been tackled by India and its food subsidy continues to benefit crores.

Merit in retaining support to poor

① IMF praised India for keeping high poverty under 1 crore during COVID by PM Garib Kalyan Yojana

② subsidies through PMKISAN and Interest subvention scheme increases formal capital (~52% of households in some form of debt)

③ Food security – 35% of 0-5 years children stunted, 18% wasted & 50% of women under Anaemia

④ Poverty – 16% of Indians under multidimensional poverty line

→ (5) subsidy through PM Fasal Bima Yojana help in crop diversification & risk taking agriculture entrepreneurship.

→ (6) For urban poor, SVANIDHI, National Urban Livelihood Mission for employment generation & empowerment

→ (7) Vulnerable section like women benefitted through Mahila Shashakti Karan Yojana, tribals through PM Vandhan Yojana etc.

Limitations of such support

- → lack of right beneficiary identification (survey in Chattisgarh marked 22% ration cards bogus)
- → leakages → NSSO notes 46% leakages in food subsidy
- → Culture of dependency grown
- → Ecological damage – overdependence on size, water depletion etc.
- → Fiscal deficit rising to 6.4% of GDP (Budget FY'23)

Hence, India must continue to support poor to fulfill goals of SDG-1 & 2.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए • Candidates must not write on this margin

With 18% of world's population & 4% of water resources, India continues to be in tight rope to maintain water availability & quality.

Initiatives taken for water needs

- PM Jal Jeevan Yojana for tap drinking water by 2024.
- Agriculture → PM Kisan Sinchai Yojana
  - Micro Irrigation
  - Micro Irrigation infrastructure fund
- Policies like National water Policy, 2011
- Underground water to be saved by schemes of Atal Bhujal Yojana
- River water - Namami Gange, River Ranchiy Program, Amrit Sarovar Mission
- Crop diversification - Millet Mission

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Issues of

Water Availability	Water Quality
① Per capita water availability reduced from 6000 m^3 (1947) to 1340 m^3 (2020)	① CGWB census – 14% of water tract heavily exploited
② Groundwater depletion by 63% from 2007-17 (5th Irrigation Census)	② 50% of river with nitrate emissions
③ NITI Aayog notes 54% of urban area under acute water shortage	③ Groundwater with uranium contamination, high salinity.
	④ <30% of sewage water treated.

Way Forward

- Rain Water Harvesting by traditional methods of Ahar Pyne & Cascade tank
- Subsidy rationalisation on rice/wheat
- Recycling of water (Alandur Model)
- Mihir Sen Committee Report on strengthening: Central Water Commission & CGWC.

Hence, to fulfill SDG-6 of clean water, conscious policy interventions are needed.

6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए • Candidates must not write on this margin

As per WMO, 40% of Arctic has lost its 40% of ice since 1975 acting as one of the 'tipping point' in anthropo-cene destruction.

Major drivers of arctic retreat

- Global warming due to rise in GHG emissions fuelled by coal & oil
- Urbanisation with increased use of AC, fridge etc.
- Deforestation & Mining leads to high carbon emission
- vehicular emissions with rising automobile concentration leading to high N_2O and SO_x concentration
- Agriculture has higher carbon footprint with rice & sugarcane production

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Potential Impact

- carbon emissions - 92 Billion Carbon likely to be emitted by 2100
- Methane emissions - more than the total concentration of current CH4 levels.
- Rise of diseases - Ex Russian Anthrax breakage due to Arctic retreat
- Geographical changes like changes in ocean current movement, heating of seas, changes in AMOC et.
- sea level rise - (IPCC) can lead to 1 cm rise by 2100
- impacts indigenous population - loss of habitat
- Positive Impacts
  - 22% of unexplored oil
  - rare earth metals in Arctic
  - new source of energy
  - less shipping time

Arctic must be supported with collaborative efforts and SDG-13 targets of climate change must be met.

7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए • Candidates must not write on this margin

Space Tourism is expected to rise to a US $ 50 Billion industry by 2030 with larger private sector participation like SpaceX.

Challenges with space tourism

- Risk for human life - vulnerability in space increases.
- Debris issues - more than 35,000 debris >10cm in space
- Commercialisation of space will reduce the welfare application & investment of space
- Carbon foot print shall increase with space tourism
- Intensify social inequalities
- lack of robust technology & experiments to judge the longevity of space missions/tourism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Measures to address the challenges

- International protocols like outer space Treaty, Moon Treaty, convention on peaceful usage of space etc.
- Debris Removal Mechanisms like NASA's Debris Avoidance Manaevour (DAM) & ISRO's NETRA
- larger private sector investment & facilitate usage of public infrastructure
- Renewable mode of missions
  Ex JUICE Mission of EU uses $100km^2$ of solar panel.
- Utilise the proceeds of ~~solar~~ space tourism for R&D and welfare activities.

With global space industry achieving new wonders through Chandrayaan, Artemis, JUICE etc., space tourism is the new norm, but must be ecologically sustainable.

8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

With high incidence of cancer fuelled by modern lifestyle and enormous expenditure on its treatment (Jairam Ramesh Committee - PSC), technological interventions like CAR-T can be a major breakthrough.

⇒ Chimeric Antigen Response (CAR-T) - T cell uses genetic engineering to alter the immunity delivering T-cell that could encode targeted protein to kill the cancerous cells.

→ This is an advancement to CRISPR-Cas9 technology where Cas9 protein was used with genetic scissor technology

to encode targeted genes to tackle cancerous cells.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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CAR-T can overcome limitations of CRISPR-9

- → Requires minimal infusion in body and reduces frequencies of hospital visits
- → Reduces the risk of body's repulsiveness → more effectiveness
- → low cost and more scalable than CRISPR-9
- → less side effects as compared to CRISPR-9
- → Targetted approach of CAR-T has better prognosis & survival rate as compared to CRISPR-9
- → CRISPR-9 requires stringent laboratory condition for Cas9 protein to be activated - difficult to achieve.

So, cancer survivors are not warriors, but the ones who is going through the treatment itself is one, CAR-T therapy becomes the largest weapon in this fight.

9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Extremist organisations like ULFA, ISIS, LeT have used various emerging technologies bypassing the institutional safety nets, hence demands collaborated efforts.

New & Emerging technology
- → Pulwama Attack used YSMS malware – cyber threat
- → Drone attacks and surveillance
- → Cryptocurrency for terror financing
- → Robotics & 3D manufacturing for arms & ammunitions
- → Social Media for pollarisation & radicalisation
- → AI/ML for monitoring & detecting patterns

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

This requires global efforts because

- Threats see no boundaries – require inter country ~~data~~ sharing of Information.
- Regional Stability – Ex BIMSTEC subgroup on Anti Terrorism
- Collaborated Investment – pooling up of capital & technology (Ex SCO's RATS)
- Cyber security is at threat & cyberwarfare can be waged across boundaries
- Mutual arrangements needed for technology transfer & capacity building (Ex Indo-US military agreements like LEMOA, COMCASA etc.)
- Global organisations like INTERPOL, FATF etc. has wider reach to combat extremism.

Hence, India's goal for Comprehensive Convention on Terrorism to crack down extreme organisation require collaborated efforts.

10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Even after sharing treaty on Peace & tranquility in 1994 and Strategic Partnership in 2004, India-China borders remain vulnerable by external attacks, thus necessitating institutional arrangements.

Role of ITBP in LAC region

- Act as deterrant against foreign attacks and aggressions
- Constant patrolling & monitoring
- Partnership with local citizens, similar to Operation Pehal in J&K.
- Participate in Vibrant Village Programme to improve the infrastructural gaps in neighbouring areas
- Capacity Building - Use of AI to translate Mandarin to Hindi

→ Information dissemination for intelligence network and swift decision making

→ Border protection and reinforcement of technology intervention to make border infrastructure stronger.

Shortcomings in ITBP & overall management

- → lack of Theatrisation as recommended by Shetkatkar committee
- → Scope of use of modern technology for capacity building (Madhukar Gupta Committee)
- → lack of strength and training
- → Geographical terrains and harsh climate
- → Parliamentary standing Committee noted that most expenditure on Border Area Development on infrastructure → no education/health.
- → lack of maintainance of border infrastructure

Hence, the borders of the country is being protected by the grit of organisations like ITBP that keeps India sailing new heights.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

With low land productivity, small land holding size (average 1.08 hectare) and net irrigated area under 49% of net sown area, India needs to improve the 'irrigation water productivity'.

Need to shift from 'land productivity' to irrigation water productivity :—

1) Vaidyanath Committee reports suggest that water availability for irrigation is unevenly distributed leading to low water productivity.

2) Efficiency in water usage - With schemes

like PMKSY and 'More crop per drop' stresses on the judicious use of water as per capita water has dwindled from 6000 m^3/person (1947) to 1340 m^3/person in 2020.

3) Ground water depletion - 5th Irrigation census notes 63% decline in ground water from 2007 to 2017 necessitating judicious use.

4) Menace of subsidy - No control and legislation on water productivity has led to exploitation of electricity ~~product~~ subsidy.

5) Greenhouse gas emissions - carbon emissions need to be controlled with judicious use of pumps, motors and water resources

6) CH_4 emissions - Agriculture as one of the prime source of methane emission, waterlogging

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

in rice/sugarcane releases more toxic emissions.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Challenges in making the shift

- Heavy dependence on water intensive crops (72% rice - wheat out of all grains)
- Agri export bracket filled with rice & sugarcane (1kg rice requiring 3500 litre water, 1kg sugarcane - 2500 litre water)
- Small land holding (86% farmers marginal farmers) - low scope of productivity
- low capital support (30% credit from non-institutional sources)
- Populist policies of electricity subsidy.

Way Forward

- Focus on production of crops like millets
- Mihir Sen Committee recommendations on effective water policy
- Micro irrigation Infrastructure fund
- International Cooperation from Israel (Netafim corporation)
- Traditional methods - Ahar Pyne (Bihar) & Cascade tanks (Tamil Nadu)

Hence, not just doubling the income should be the goal, but sustainability & productivity must also be addressed.

12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Green Hydrogen is the pioneer clean energy technology that harnesses renewable energy in production of H_2 with no carbon emissions.

Role of Green H_2 in energy security

- Goal of Renewable Energy of 500 GW by 2030 with focus on green H_2
- Multiple uses in automobiles, industry and domestic uses
- Reduce dependence on coal & oil (50% & 28% in energy mix respectively)
- Reduce export bill (86% of oil from exports and ~25% coal from abroad)
- low GHG emissions to fulfill the needs & targets of Paris Agreement
- Growth in energy demands due to rise in manufacturing, population met by Green H_2.

National Green H_2 Mission can help to achieve the same

1) Production target of yearly 5MMT of Green H_2 by 2025.

2) Investment of 8 lakh crore to spearhead the production & technology revamp for green H_2.

3) Employment opportunities for 6 lakh people for direct production & indirect supply of green H_2.

4) Programmes like SIGHT and SHIP helps in electrolyser production, increased private sector partizipation.

5) Impetus to R&D for electrolyser manufact-uring, improving efficacy of production etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6) Hydrogen Valley Program for creating a robust ecosystem of industry, academia, researches & private sector players.

7) Programmes like H-CNG in Delhi Buses and Green Hydrogen plant in Leh for sustainable energy production across regions.

Challenges
- Heavy initial investment for setting up of technology.
- Lack of scalability of the technology
- Issues with grid integration
- storage issues & efficiency lack in battery technology
- Dependency on foreign experts for electrolyser.

Way Forward
- Impetus to R&D through International technology transfer
- Pilot studies
- Feed in tariff policies for Green H_2
- green bonds

Hence, Green H_2 has potential to met the targets of Panchamrit.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

With 35 Crore % of Indians under ~~multidimensional~~ below poverty line & 16% multidimensionally poor, minimum wage has failed to provide a life of dignity to workers, necessitating a shift to living wage.

Benefits in the shift

1. Increase in purchasing power of the workers.
2. Increase in savings & investments leading to higher economic growth
3. Improvement in human capital, focus on education & health
4. Reduction on dependency on government for subsidy (currently ₹4 lakh Crore on subsidy)
5. Dignity of labour improves

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Constraints in adoption of living wage

1. Additional cost shall be passed on to the consumer dampening their purchasing power.

2. Capital productivity in industries decline with hampering in their cost of production.

3. Micro and small enterprises shall be affected the most, the ones with low safety net (Ex 6-3 Crore MSMEs have no formal credit)

4. Multiplicity in wage regimes - Ex state decided wage rates, MGNREGA rates etc.

5. lack of Objectivity in determination of 'living wage' - Ex variation in conception on poverty line

6. 'living wage' depends on living styles based on cities, families, culture, size of family etc.

→ Mahendra Varman committee to link MGNREGA wages with CPI-AL

Steps for smooth transition

→ Periodic updation of wage rates, linking it with inflation.

→ Reforms in labour laws, ex Code on Minimum Wages, 2019 to be give more teeth for execution

→ labour productivity with decreasing ICOR and skill development.

→ Schemes like One district One Product, UDYAM (MSME), RAISE (gig economy), SVANIDHI – for robust labour ecosystem

Hence, India to achieve $5 trillion economy is a dream looking closer than expected, but purchasing power & dignity of labour must be improved.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 112 mandata the government to formulate & present the union budget for each financial year culminating the revenue & expenditure of past & future times.

Yes, Union Budget/policies do not come under substantial public scrutiny because —

① Confidentiality - No views of public taken on the formulation of budget, no opinion polls or socioeconomic survey taken for each budget.

② Minimal Inputs from Parliament - With majority party system, 'token-cuts' or

'changes in budget appropriation' are not taken into account by the standing committee.

(3) lack of Impact study - Although budget narrates the financial revenue/expenditure of last FY, no study to compare what was planned & what was achieved.

(4) Post mortem diagnosis of financial prudence by organisations like CAG after the actual expenditure is incurred do not bring substantial changes.

(5) low Involvement of civil society to represent the demands of various sections.

(6) Form of presenting with numerous technicalities make the ordinary public powerless to truly comprehend the budget.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

But there are instruments that involve debates & deliberations over the budget :-

1) Parliamentary discussions after the initial presentation by Finance Minister to approval of finance Bill echoes public sentiment.

2) Outcome Budget makes the budget more accountable to be in lines with public welfare.

3) Surveys of labour bureau, consumer inflation expectation (RBI), NSSO for employment & socioeconomic studies are taken into account.

4) Media involves civil societies, pressure groups for effective deliberation in budget components.

So, Budget is not merely financial planning but the lifeline & foundation for economic robustness which must be made more participatory & inclusive.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

With the largest livestock (~53 Crore) and largest production of milk covering about 24% of global milk production, India has pioneered in milk production, but the shortcomings persist.

India's dairy sector
- → largest livestock, 2nd most population of goat, 1st in buffaloes
- → 24% of global milk production
- → 5% contribution to national income
- → 16% to rural economy
- → 8.8% employment in livestock sector
- ↓ reduction in rural poverty

But the livestock productivity remains low as India's livestock produce around 1777 kg/animal/year whereas world

average is at 2700 kg/animal/year of milk.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Reasons for less productivity

- Intrinsic reasons like genetics of indigeneous breeds have lower productivity
- Low availability of fodder → 11% deficit in green fodder, 30% deficit in dry fodder
- land for grazing is stagnant at 4% with rise in demands
- Diseases like lumpy skin disease, Anthrax, foot and mouth disease
- lack of Infrastructure for economy of scale in manufacturing & processing of milk
- lack of credit (~30% rural ~~house~~ loans from non institutional sources) hinders investment in livestock sector.

Measures that can be taken for increasing productivity →

1) Development of productive indigeneous breeds by schemes like Gokul Mission, Kamadhenu Award etc

2) R&D by Artificial Insemination Programme to improve the genetic viability of cows.

3) Infrastructure by Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Fund and improve logistics by cold storages & Sampada Yojana.

4) Credit improve by Kisan Credit Card and Interest subvention Scheme.

5) Fodder growth by Integrated Animal Farming, Mixed farming & fodder FPOs

6) Disease Control by Pashu Sanjeevani, National Animal Disease Control Programme

7) Technology - use of startups like Country Delight, AI/ML (Stellas Apix) for increased productivity.

As Ashok Dalwai Committee stressed on improving livestock production which can help in doubling the income of farmers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Agriculture sector is the second largest sector for producing methane and carbon footprint of the sector is high due to water/energy intensive cropping of rice/wheat/sugarcane etc.

Climate change ↓ Crope failures

→ Extreme weather events like heat waves, cyclones, flood are increased due to climate change (IPCC AR6) leading to crop failure

→ Erratic rainfall leads to drought leading to low crop production (>50% of area depended on rainfall)

→ New diseases – blights & rots as seen in coffee & cotton

→ Productivity of crops decreases due to increased sea levels (Ex Jute in West Bengal)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Agriculture is responsible for extreme weather events →

① **Increased droughts** due to groundwater depletion (63% decrease in a decade) due to dependence on water intensive cropping.

② **Carbon emissions** because of reckless use of pumps, irrigation due to electricity subsidies.

③ **Methane emissions** due to waterlogging & animal rearing in rice production leads to global warming and heat waves

④ **Soil pollution** due to excessive use of pesticides, fertilisers that have contaminated the soil & water, & increased salinity.

⑤ **Floods** due to eutrophication of

· lakes/rivers due to increased agricultural waste being drained.

(6) stubble burning responsible for >50% of PM 2.5 concentration in Delhi leading to air pollution.

Strategy adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management

- → Sustainable agriculture practices with focus on low emission of GHG
- → Crop diversification to focus on climate friendly crops like millets
- → Judicious use of fertilisers to reduce the groundwater & soil contamination
- → Practices of waste to wealth, Composting and ZBNF has been outlined in lines with National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture
- → Regulation on water use with drip irrigation, PMKSY and microirrigation
- → Natural ways for pest control, locust control with biopesticides

Hence, agriculture must not be a hindrance in achieving SDG13 targets of climate change, hence require policy interventions.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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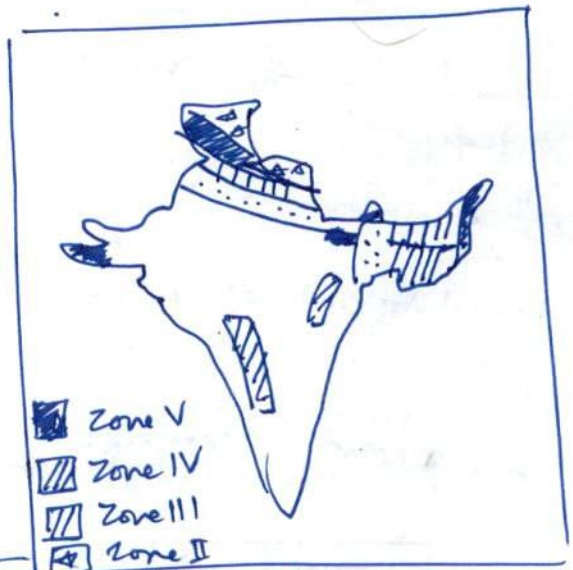
About 59% of India is vulnerable to earthquakes with Hazard Zone V, IV and III accounting for 11%, 18% and 30% respectively.

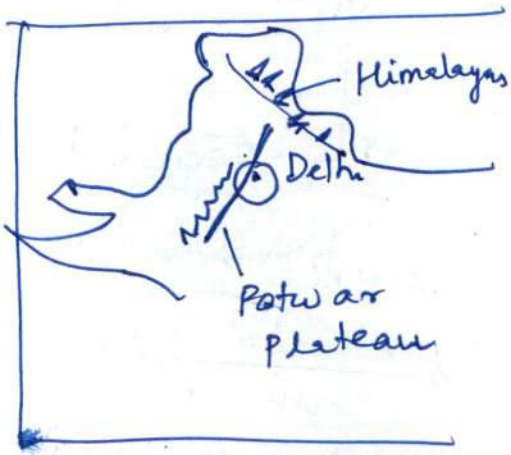
Various regions like Delhi are vulnerable to earthquakes ⟹



earthquake Hazard vulnerability

① Geomorphology

Due to historical Delhi ridge across Potwar plateau in Delhi, vulnerability in disturbance of plate tectonics is higher.



(2) Earthquake swarms as seen traversing from Afghanistan / Hindukush to Delhi, Ramgarh & Palghar etc.

(3) Population density with 4 crore population and high density, probability of loss of lives/property is higher.

(4) Violation of floor safety Index - usually flouted by skyscrappers in NCR - Gurgaon & Noida - increasing the overall vulnera-bility.

(5) Building design - Unsustainable construction practices and adjacent & proximate building structures make them prone to larger damage.

(6) Sensitive terrain - especially in the Tercai region marking a transition from Himalayas to plain.

Institutional measures to mitigate earthquake loss →

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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1) National Policies like National Retrofitting Mission, National Building Code signify the sustainable measures to control damage.

2) Schemes of PM 10 point agenda helps in increased community participation & technology infusion.

3) Bodies like NDMA, SDMA, DDMA and Disaster Response Force, NSS etc. increase the robustness of the institutional set up.

4) Technology like SAGE Model, Quake App, SATARK App in Odisha etc.

5) International like Sendai Framework, Hyogo Protocol, CDRI etc.

Present gap
1. lack of community participation
2. Institutional mechanism shortfall to check unsustainable building
3. Awareness to deal earthquake for public
4. Technology infusion (Ex LiDAR uses in US)
5. lack of funds for 'build back better'

Hence, "it is not the disaster that kills, but the lack of preparedness that does"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Nuclear fusion reaction imitates the environment of sun where atomic particles of hydrogen combine (fusion) to yield energy which is achievable at very high temperatures.

Advantages of nuclear fusion based power

1. Source of clear energy with lower GHG emissions
2. Risk of mining as seen in nuclear fission for Uranium is reduced
3. Waste disposal issue is not pertinent as opposed to nuclear fission
4. Technology can be replicated and does not have resource deficiency implications as seen in coal/oil/uranium
5. Abundant in quantity - once scalable, dependency on other sources is minimal.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Limitations in using nuclear energy at commercial scale

1. Lack of scalability to replicate the technology to fulfill the demands of the globe
2. High temperature requirement similar to sun's atmosphere is difficult to achieve
3. Technology & talent to bring a stability in energy production by nuclear fusion
4. Scope of industrial accidents due to the sensitivity in the technology
5. Cost of investment is high making it less competitive as compared to other conventional sources of energy
6. No large scale studies at commercial scale has yet been conducted.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way Forward

- Increased international collaborations similar to ITEM and building of Tokamak.
- R&D in nuclear technology & quantum physics
- Check the scope of commercial usage in midscale level
- Environmental & social impact Assessment of the projects
- Industry-academia gap to be minimised.

Hence, while IPCC mandates 43% decrease in CO_2 by 2030 to meet 1.5°C target, technology like nuclear fusion shows the way.

19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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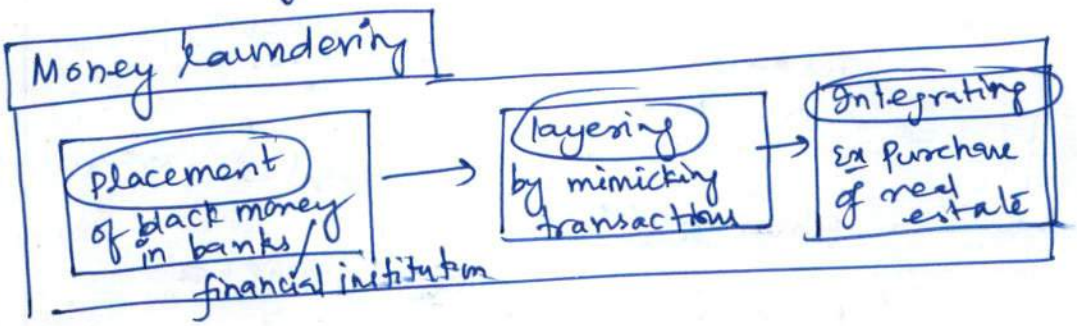
As per FATF estimates, money laundering accounts for 3-5% of global GDP hindering the economic & political stability in both world & India.

Money laundering



With recent amendment in Prevention in Money laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA), money laundering is tackled by ⟹

① More teeth to Enforcement directorate to search, scope and seizure of money appropriated from money laundering (section 16, 17, 18)

(section 50)

② Arrest without warrant and investigation process strengthened by amendment.

③ Section 24 mandates the burden of proof lies on the accused, hence making it difficult for the criminals to prove innocence.

④ Emergency Information Report is not mandated to be made public or shown to the accused to reduce the scope of tampering.

⑤ Proceeds of crime that has been used to buy other assets, shall be confiscated along with these assets making a strong deterrence.

Apart from the amendment in PMLA, additional mechanisms must be strengthened to reduce the menance of money laundering —

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(1) Finance Intelligence Unit and Economic Intelligence Unit for overall ~~money t~~ monitoring of economic transactions

(2) Institutional mechanisms like FICN-Coordination group to check counterfeiting enabled money laundering.

(3) Organisations like CFT (combating for financing of terrorism), TFFC (Terror Financing & Fake Currency) to be strengthened.

(4) International collaborations using FATF, BIMSTEC subgroup on money laundering - Asia-Pacific group etc.

(5) Use of technology like AI/ML and block-chain to highlight the suspicious transaction.

(6) Cryptocurrency & block chain based money laundering to be tackled by global collaborative efforts, pioneered by World Bank & IMF.

Hence to achieve a robust & stable economic regime, policy & institutional set up must be strengthened to tackle money laundering.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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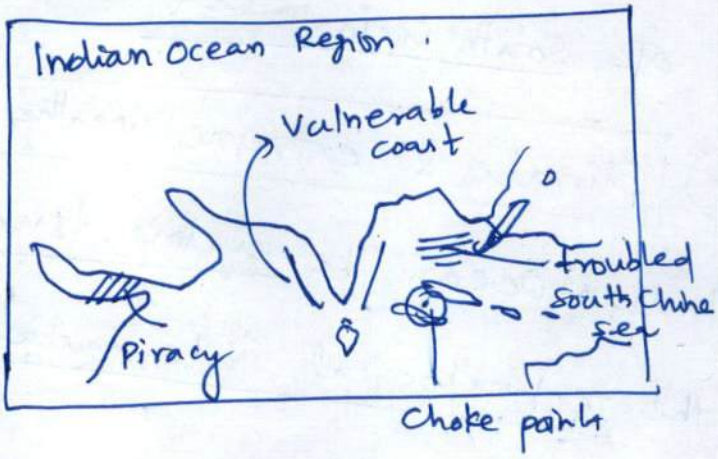
With 80% of trade and 90% of crude being traversed through Indian Ocean Region, the security of the region is of immense importance for India.

Security threats present in IOR →



① Vulnerability of coast → 7500 km + based coastal line is vulnerable to external state & non-state actor, as seen in 26/11 attacks.

② Piracy – infamous Gulf of Aden and horn of Africa is prone to piracy and similar attacks.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Choke points in Strait of Malacca, Palk strait can hinder smooth logistics and are prone to criminal activities.

(4) Islands of Andaman & Lakshadweep are prone to drug and arms smuggling & are proximity to China's military bases of South China sea.

(5) Climate & extreme weather events in Indian Ocean like cyclone, tsunami make the technological interventions vulnerable.

(6) Multiple agencies - lead to duplication of work and nonstandard SOPs make the efficacy of institutions like Indian Navy, Indian Coast Guard futile.

Strategy to deal with the security threats at IOR →

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Strategy

1. Indian Coastal Security Scheme with strengthening of bodies and technology
2. Organisations like Indian Coast Guard, Indian Navy, state Police for multilayered protection.
3. INCOIS led Coastal Vulnerability Mapping to check the proneness to danger
4. Policies like National Committee & Strategy for Maritime & Coastal Security
5. IOR Information Fusion Centre at Gurugram for monitoring & supervision
6. Naval Exercises like MILAN, Samudra Shakti, Malabar etc.
7. International collaborations through BIMSTEC, IOR grouping etc.
8. Arrangements like Duqm Port, Oman has Indian Base, Indo-US military arrangements, Indo-France collaboration in IOR
9. Community Participation - fishermen led Sagar Suraksha Dal

Hence India's maritime security is of paramount importance for sustaining socio-political stability.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK